

HARBOR DEFENSE LOCATION

The Officers Visit Extreme of Land.

AT SEA WALL AND QUARANTINE SITE

Pali Pleases Members of Fortifications Board Who Also Look Over Punchbowl.

LOCATIONS for Coast Defenses about Honolulu are viewed under difficulties, is the opinion of the members of the Fortifications Board which is now engaged in looking over the city and its surroundings for the purpose of deciding upon what defenses are needed. Once more the officers returned to their hotel after their trip yesterday wet from the driving rain and ready to wait for a dry spell if their work was not of a pressing nature.

The labors of the day began early, the four mule team and its attendant Dougherty being at the door of the hotel by 9 o'clock. The first point to be examined was Punchbowl. The party knew of former recommendations and so felt that they should consider the location. The drive was made under difficulties and was far from a pleasant one. While the members enjoyed the view, and appreciated the theory of the all of the old days who set his battery there, it was evident that the men who have to deal with modern armament did not look with favor upon the top of the hill, as a site for high power guns.

The next trip of the party was to the Pali, and this, while uncomfortable owing to the rain and wind, was full of interest. Every member of the party was pleased with the situation there from a military point of view. Col. Davis especially was delighted. He had not before seen the Pali and the perfection of the defense possible was apparent. Col. Heuer commenting upon it, said that a company of men with modern rapid fire guns could hold the pass against an army of invaders. There was much questioning by the officers as to other passes and before their departure the members of the Board will visit the pass on the Wai'alua road, above the plantations.

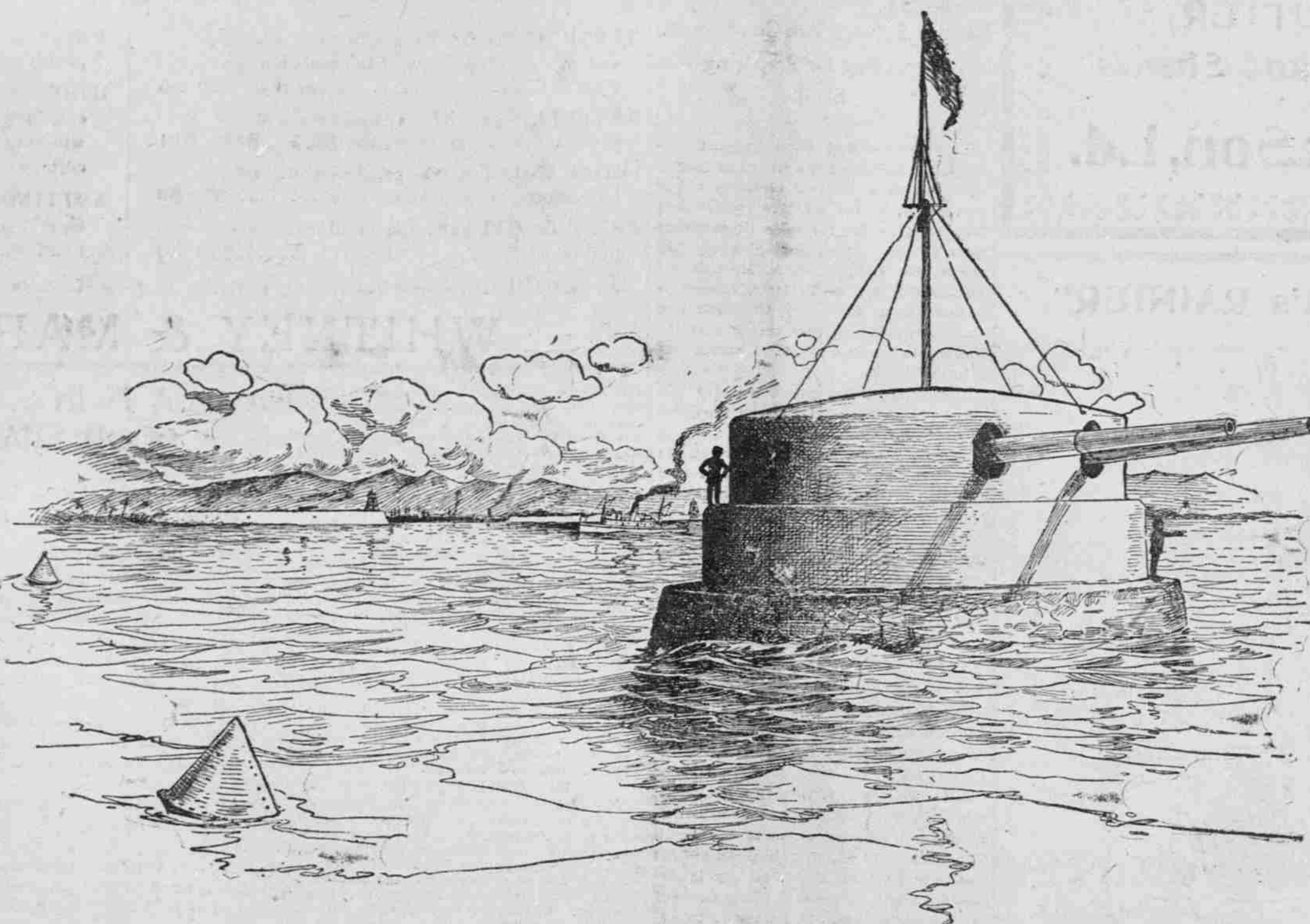
After luncheon the members of the party gave their time and attention to the waterfront proper. The first visit was that paid to the naval reservation on the Waikiki side of the entrance. The party went out to the end of the sea wall and made as thorough an investigation of the formation as could be done from superficial view. From this they went over to Quarantine Island and again made investigations of the extent and character of the land, and also formed their opinions as to availability of the outlying portions of the island for the erection of harbor defenses. The officers are keeping their own counsel as to their investigations and conclusions.

Today will be spent by the members of the Board at Pearl Harbor. The trip will be made by land so that the reservation at Kahaui may be visited en route. It had been expected that the launch of the Naval Station would be available for use in going about the lochs, but owing to the rough weather outside it is not probable that the little vessel will venture to make the trip. It is however possible that the launch of Secretary Cooper will be secured for the use of the officers, who may wish to go about a little while they are at the harbor.

Fortifications for the Sound.
TACOMA, Wash., October 28.—Expert workmen have begun the construction of a conning tower to overlook the Straits of Fuca on the hill at Point Wilson, near Port Townsend. Other conning towers will be constructed at Admiralty head and Marrowstone point, thereby completing the fortifications which guard the entrance to Puget Sound. Each tower is provided with a system of mirrors, which reflect on prepared charts the exact position of any vessel entering the straits. By means of these charts the gunners at the fortifications are enabled to aim at any approaching vessel with exactness.

Only five years ago United States Senator Wilson declared in Congress that the entrance to one of the world's greatest highways of commerce was absolutely unprotected, though within perpetual sound of the morning and evening guns of Great Britain at Esquimaux. The fortifications were soon commenced, and have been pushed steadily to completion.

UNCLE SAM AND HIS DEFENCES.



As the Entrance to Pearl Harbor May Look When Fortified.

ENGLAND FAVORS A CANAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Nicaragua has given notice of the termination of the treaty of 1857, granting the United States authority to build a canal across that country. Also the treaty of 1870.

NOT AN UNFRIENDLY ACT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The government of Nicaragua has terminated the treaty under which the United States was empowered to construct an interoceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua. This action has been conveyed to the State Department by the Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs. That official declares that the denunciation in no wise affects the friendly relations between the two countries, and the Nicaraguan government desires the conclusion of new treaties.

Between the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation of 1857 thus denounced, the same note conveys the denunciation of the extradition treaty of 1870 between the United States and Nicaragua. Under the terms of the denunciation the first named treaty, covering the right to construct and guarantee a canal, the convention will expire October 24, 1902, which is one year from the date on which the notice was received at the State Department. The extradition treaty terminates May 24 next, as provided in the convention.

The Nicaraguan minister's note conveys absolutely no information as to the motives which inspired the Nicaraguan government to denounce these two treaties, nor has Mr. Merry, United States Minister to Nicaragua, thrown any light on the subject. It may be recalled as affecting the treaty of 1857, that before submitting the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to Congress last year, Secretary Hay drew up a set of protocols with the minister for Nicaragua, and the minister for Colombia, whereby these officers bound their governments to negotiate treaties with the United States for the necessary concessions to construct and control canals in the event that Congress should authorize the beginning of such work.

TO DROP CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.
LONDON, Nov. 2.—The first official statement of any kind made for a month in relation to the Nicaraguan canal has been obtained by the Associated Press. It confirms the fact that Lord Pauncefoot, the British Ambassador to the United States, when he lands in New York today, will have with him the draft of a new treaty, abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is in every particular satisfactory to Lord Salisbury's cabinet.

A representative of the Associated Press interviewed Lord Pauncefoot in London, since which not one word has been given up. The latest dispatch from the United States is as follows:

"All negotiations up to the present day

SECRETARY COOPER SEES REASON FOR SATISFACTION

Hawaiian Affairs at the Capital Are Going On in a Manner Entirely Satisfactory to the Government.

SECRETARY COOPER, after an absence of two months, which time was spent principally in Washington, where he filed the report of the Governor of the Territory with the Secretary of the Interior, returned to the city yesterday in the Alameda. He spent some little time in talking over matters at his office and then went down to his Peninsula home.

"I found everything in good shape in Washington," said the Secretary. "I had many interviews with Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, and he showed much interest in the affairs of the Territory. The report of the Governor was submitted to the Secretary, but cannot be given out until it has been printed by his office and any recommendation he may wish to make from it sent to the President by him."

"I also visited the various departments and found the same interest in affairs here and a disposition to do all that may be done for the islands. There have been some recommendations made

for various improvements, and these I found were being given full consideration by the heads of the various bureaus. I am hopeful that the Territory will be given what is necessary at this session of Congress."

"There is a very complete knowledge of the conditions under which the government here labors among the heads of the various departments at the Capital. It is the general opinion that affairs here have gone well in view of the conditions. I do not think there will be any changes. As to a commission to enquire into the government of the islands, I heard nothing of it until there had been made a suggestion here, which was sent back to Washington."

"On the whole I had a most pleasant trip and a profitable visit to the Capital. The officials were pleased to get any information about affairs. We discussed the questions which are of greatest interest here, the labor question among them, and I am very well satisfied with the outlook. Personally I enjoyed myself very much and the masonic meetings and functions were exceedingly pleasant and profitable."

THE SCHLEY CASE.
Admiral Dewey Thinks He Has a Hard Job Ahead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Admiral Dewey called on President Roosevelt today but did not discuss with him the Schley court of inquiry except to tell the President that the public sessions of the court would be concluded in a few days.

"When we begin to sift the testimony," said the Admiral, "our real work will begin. I told Secretary Long when he asked me to become President of the Court, that I would rather go through another battle in Manila Bay. The hardest part of the work will be wading through the mass of testimony and reaching our conclusions. I have two able associates, however, and realize that we are on trial before the country, as well as Admiral Schley. Two able, better men, could not have been secured than Admirals Benham and Ramsay."

Admiral Dewey said that the Court probably would take up each paragraph of the precept and render such an opinion as may be called for. He did not know that this would be done as he had not discussed the case with his associates but it had occurred to him that this would be a good plan. He felt, he said, that the American people would want the court's reasons in detail and were entitled to know them.

TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.
Coming Departures From San Francisco and New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Lieutenant-General Miles has adopted the following arrangements for sending troops to the Philippines to replace the four regiments of short term men which are to be brought home within the next few months:

Two battalions of the Twenty-eighth Infantry to sail from San Francisco on the Grant on the 15th instant; one battalion of the Twenty-eighth Infantry to sail from San Francisco on the Warren Dec. 1; a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry to sail from San Francisco about Dec. 15, on a transport not yet selected; a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to sail from New York on the Crook about Dec. 1; a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Meyer, Va., to sail from New York on the Buford on January 15.

In addition to the troops named, it is proposed also to send a large number of recruits for the purpose of filling the quotas of depleted regiments in the Philippines. The Eleventh Cavalry and the Twenty-eighth Infantry aggregate about 2,400 men, and the present plan is to send out with them about the same number of recruits, thus providing nearly 5,000 fresh soldiers for the relief of those coming home.

President Roosevelt will vote at Oyster Bay, L. I.

KAISER THREATENS AMERICA

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—M. Pierre de Segura gives a highly interesting account, in the current number of the Revue de Paris, of the reception given by the Kaiser on board the Hohenzollern to a party of French tourists at Odde, says the Herald's Paris correspondent.

"His conversation with us," writes M. de Segura, "was chiefly about America. To him there is a menace for the future in the colossal trusts, so dear to the Yankee millionaire, which tend to place an industry or an international exchange in the hands of a single individual or group of individuals."

"Suppose," he said in substance, "that a Morgan succeeds in combining under his flag several of the oceanic lines. He does not occupy any official position in his country outside of the influence derived from this wealth. It would therefore be impossible to treat with him if it should happen that an international incident or a foreign power were involved in his enterprise, and neither would it be possible to have recourse to the State, which, having no part in the business, could decline any responsibility. Then to whom could we turn?"

"In order to obviate this danger," the Kaiser foresees the necessity of forming a European customs union against the United States on similar lines to the continental blockade devised by Napoleon against England, in order to safeguard the interests and assure the freedom of continental commerce at the expense of America's development and he declared to us, without circumlocution, that in such an eventuality England would be forced to choose an alternative of two absolutely opposite policies—either to adhere to the blockade and place herself on the side of Europe against the United States, or else to join the latter against the powers of the continent."

Fires at an Audience.

MUNICH, Nov. 2.—Just before the commencement of a concert at Odeon Hall last night a man named Hoffman began firing a revolver at the people in the audience, wounding two. He then killed himself. Hoffman, who was a sculptor's assistant, came from Neustadt, Baden. Anarchist literature was found in his pockets.

Many Russians Drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—It is announced in a despatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg that scores of fishing boats were wrecked and that 170 men were drowned during a recent storm on Lake Balka.

When the City of Seattle left Skagway the upper Yukon was still open for navigation.

CONGRESS TO GIVE POWER

Water Right Bill Will Be Put Through.

SAMUEL PARKER HARD AT WORK

Talks Politics With the President. Sewall Will Not Return, Nor Resign.

WHEN Sam Parker returned to the city after a visit to Washington over a year ago, and told his friends that Dole would not be governor, there was rejoicing in machine quarters. Last evening there were smiles upon the faces of the men who were opposed to the governor then and still are in the same ranks, for Col. Parker is back in Hawaii, and now he tells his intimate friends that Governor Dole will be removed. Col. Parker bases his faith upon the fact that President Roosevelt may remove Governor N. O. Murphy of Arizona to make a place for his old friend, Col. Brodie, and so, of course, Dole must also go.

Col. Parker would not discuss politics very much last evening. He had been in Washington, he said, primarily upon his own business, and he had called upon the President and paid his respects, and when questioned had talked at some length upon conditions here. Continuing Col. Parker said: "I had a most pleasant talk with the President. I don't know where the President got all his information about the Territory. He seems to know all about the islands, for he asked me many questions which could come only from a knowledge of the place and people."

"I went to call upon the President with Mr. Sewall, and after the President had made an appointment with him for me. We went over the whole situation here at length and I left with the impression that the President is very well informed. Mr. Sewall stands excellently at the White House. There is nothing in any talk about Sewall resigning his place on the National Committee. He is interested here and will come down with me in the spring. I shall return to Washington, leaving here not later than December 4th, and spending much of the winter and spring at the Capital."

"I am convinced that the coming session of Congress will pass laws as will put it in the power of the government here to grant franchises for the use of the public lands for pipe line and flume purposes, for the conveying of water for irrigation. The decision of the Secretary of the Interior that there is no such power now puts our only hope of utilizing the water of the Kohala region in the hands of Congress. We saw not only the Secretary and the Commissioner of the Land Office, but several members of the House Committee on Territories and from all these gained the belief that action will be taken this year."

"We shall work, Mr. McCrossen and myself, for the passage of laws which will allow the development of the water on the lands which are under lease by me. I do not believe that Congress will get to the entire reform of the land laws at this session."

"There seems to be good prospects of legislation at this session for the benefit of the Territory."

Herbert Gladstone Married.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The marriage of Herbert Gladstone to Dorothy Paget, a daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., took place today at St. Andrew's Church. The function, which was one of wide-spread social interest, was largely attended. At the reception at Lady Paget's house after the ceremony, the guests viewed the unique and costly presents, which numbered over six hundred and included a silver ink stand from King Edward.

No Hope of Recovery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Edward Stokes, who is seriously ill, has been gradually growing weaker for several days past and the physicians who attend at his bedside have practically given up hope for his recovery. Stokes' friends said today that they anticipated his death at any time.

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